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RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS SCHMIDT,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ERRING CORRESPONDENT.—Any publication tending to elevate, instruct, and improve our reader, will be acceptable. Our odor is evil enough; we need not show, that there exists evil among us. Other denominations look into our organs for our religious institutions, for our schools, the number and qualification of their teachers, the sum expended in the advancement of literary, moral and religious educational establishments; they look for our learned men, their number, and the manner in which they are treated and supported; they want to find something about our charities (actual and substantial charities.) They look to find among us, as among themselves, a people that will be ruled by principles, a people that has learned to obey the advice of learning, wisdom and piety; they want to find reports about ministers truly clerical, learned, pious, and true men, not caps, neckerchiefs, gowns, titles, and dishonors—they want to see us actuated by gentleness, by a spirit of forgiveness, which knows how to correct error, without crushing the erring; they want to see a spirit that is more ready to reward true merit than to punish true guilt, which, instead of exposing, will cover the nakedness of the erring brother. As for reading about wrestling, wrangling, quarreling, they can find a supply for the feeding of such an appetite in every street, alley, court, and paper. Your displeasure (at not being able to vent your passions) excites our pity; your persecution is a badge of honor to certain men; you may starve, but you never can corrupt; you would cheerfully regard, respect and honor, instead of hating them, if regard, honor and respect anything you could. Lastly friend, instead of punishing your erring brother, correct your sinful heart; instead of trying to wound him, heal thyself. As for injuries resulting from slander, the very best and the very worst men and societies are spoken of alike; the only way to silence calumny, is by proving to the world our superiority by our superior lives and our noble deeds—by deeds which can be practised only by the precious but (alas! often) unappreciated few: Punishing the guilty, is far from proving us less guilty; contradicting (pretended) slander by (actual

blows) is a presumptive evidence, not against the slanderer, but against the slandered. And so we close our reply by the words of the persecuted and meek Moses, "What are we that ye murmur against us?" Why so ready to strike for supposed sins, when so backward to acknowledge, assist, and support merit? If errors have to be exposed, let it be done with a view, not to punish but to correct; not to show our morbidity but to correct irregularities; let us be mindful that, to remove a troublesome gnaw, it is out of place to use the animal power of an elephant. *Aquila non capit muscas.*

SINKING-AND RISING-FUND.—In speaking of charities, irony is out of place. What use is it to call the metal gold, when, in your description, you describe it covered with rust? Does gold rust? Now you boast of your Benevolent Society, which, even in the year of the awful crisis, has saved several thousand dollars, which, you say, were added to your sinking fund. Now friend, do not joke, call things by their right names; and a fund which in such a year has increased by two thousand dollars, is not a sinking but a rising fund, and the society is probably more a Savings Bank than a Benevolent Society. We think that deacon spoke more true who, when once a certain ruler, in time of financial distress, wanted a religious community to give up her treasure, invited the questor to her place of worship, and there presented as the only treasure of the church—her poor.

ISRAELITE.—If he is an inquirer, he may give his name, and he shall have an answer.

JUSTUS.—He that never acknowledges himself to have been wrong, probably will never be right: the best confessions were written, not by the worst, but by the best of men.

POETRY.

The Men of Old.

I know not that the men of old
Were better than men now,
Of heart more kind, of hand more bold,
Of more ingenious brow:
I heed not those who pine for force
A ghost of time to raise,
As if they thus could check the course
Of these appointed days.

Still is it true, and over true,
That I delight to close
This book of life self-wise and new,
And let my thoughts repose
And all that humble happiness
The world has since foregone—
The delight of contentedness
That on those faces shone!

With rights, though not too closely scanned,
Enjoyed, as far as known—
With will, by no reverse unmanned—
With pulse of even tone—
They from to-day and from to-night
Expected nothing more,
Than yesterday and yesternight
Had proffered them before.

To them was life a simple art
Of duties to be done,
A game where each man took his part,
A race where all must run;
A battle whose great scheme and scope
They little cared to know,
Content, as men at arms, to cope
Each with his fronting foe.

Man now his virtue's diadem
Puffs on, and proudly wears—
Great thoughts, great feelings came to them,
Like instincts, nature's
Bleeding their souls' sublimest needs
With tasks of every day,
They went about their gravest deeds,
As noble boys at play.

* * * * *
A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet,
It is the distant, "the dim"
That we are sick to greet:
For flowers that grow our hands beneath
We struggle and aspire—
Our hearts must die, except they breathe
The air of fresh desire.

But, brothers, who up reason's hill
Advance with hopeful cheer—
O! loiter not, those heights are chill,
As chill as they are clear;
And still restrain your haughty gaze,
The loftier that ye go,
Remembering distance leaves a haze
On all that lies below.

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION.

[ORIGINAL.]

Esther De Vries; Or,
The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE morning repast was over, and the group became separated. Mr. and Mrs. De Vries and Gillespie enjoyed a drive for some hours, during which we observe Reginald, Josey, and Esther deeply engaged in arguing, "what is love?" We should not recur to such, for we are confident our humble efforts cannot adduce even a single portion of a new idea or point thereupon, yet inasmuch as only lately has Reginald—the idol of the fawn-like Josey, been introduced, we need must do so; the better to elucidate one or more of his traits of disposition or ideas, if not thereby enabled to portray the peculiar characteristics of the man—
"Good morning ladies!—De Halcia, how is our hand this morning?" exclaimed Senor Salvator, as he stepped up on the balcony, then turning to Esther, remarked, "Are you not quite well? you are really very pale!"

"The hand is mine as yet, and happy am I that it is—so, therefore, the pain is not felt by Josey at present," answered Reginald.

"Then my looks falsify my feelings," replied Esther, "for I really never felt better."

"Continue if you please, Reginald, Esther likes to hear various opinions as to what love is, as well as I do, and doubtless Senor Salvator will also favor us with his."

"If it will yield you any satisfaction to hear my crude ideas expressed upon this sort of indiscribable essence called 'love'—for most assuredly, it is not to be grasped or handled as a subject might be—else 'tis not itself—I will do so with pleasure," responded De Halcia. Josey took the extended hand within her's, turned and rivetted those blue eyes upon his countenance, and evidently anticipating some pleasure from the eloquence of the homed lips of her lover, nodded in somewhat an impatient manner; and thus he spoke:

"What is love! 'tis every nerve, every fibre, each passing thought, pulsation, dream, movement, action (in part or whole) look, word—aye! breath—all—all merged in one! In one; what, methinks you ask; ah! that is the essence—but how shall I now convey to your minds, by any known language an explanation—a signification of this divinity—only I can in a word say, love is itself, 'tis nothing but a concentration of mind and heart—the latter willed by the former, and the former entirely swayed by the latter—it knows no reason, no controlling power save itself, for if the essence be ever removed, then 'twas never love; it is perpetual with life here and a belief always in its living eternity during the endless future, hence if it ever existed, it still must and ever will. Life is valueless without it—earth a vast waste—moments seem years—hours a life-time—days an eternity. Honor which we prize dearer than our existence, is as naught, and the creature we love, is our soul's soul, a part of our very existence, and I am one who believes that next to God, there is no check or restraint, no power, or wisdom that can swerve the concentration of this essence from its object, or change it even so little as causing one thrill of joy, a single throb or pulsation of the heart to slacken its "commingling." The soul that loves, responds to each vibration of its mate, with repercussive echoing thrills, it feels its joy—its pain, it cannot offer any sting, for it thereby receives a pang which strikes home to our own soul, and wounds ourself more terribly, than the one we love, and if we receive an unmeant torture, even an unintentional slight from the being we adore, we love not, if we can even dream of retaliating—

we are content to bear and yet be strong, to feel hurt—badly wounded, injured neglected, scorned and despised—aye! our pride insulted, vanity or sentiment, action or looks, errors and faults, derided and shown blazonly before the entire world—all this and more may be our fate from the hands of the one who loves us not; yet (although I will not go as far as many and say, we still love, if anything—the more) we love not an iota less, for love! love! cannot, no! indeed it never can be made to perish—'tis not an object to be handled or in the slightest manner touched, what, therefore, can obliterate?—nothing! Space is annihilated, our love is with the object, be it in person by our side, or at the most extreme portion of the habitable globe, it pervades our mind, our blood, and so deep and indescribable is this thing called love, that even death removes it not, the soul is still with our's, and never! dies, for go where we will, do what we may, allow faces, varied scenes and objects to meet our gaze for years, yet the essence of love (for adoration is a word that, in my opinion adds nothing to the intensity of the plain term love) exists and pines for the presence in body, of the soul of the object whose soul our's is.

"One word more, dear Josey, and I will reply to the question that you are about to propound," said Reginald, as he noticed the desire she had evinced, during the previous two or three minutes to interrupt him.

"Love is like unto this flower," (at the same time taking the one he had in his coat, and holding it before them) "growing even upon a barren and desolate foundation, nurtured by pure nature only, for if man would attempt to accelerate its development, 'twould die. Emanating from no germ or essence, it has baffled the most learned botanists, in their endeavors to faithfully describe it; and though it has been studiously watched during the various stages of its growth, budding and final luxuriant development—yet it can only be compared to—love—its meaning is love in the truest acceptance thereof. I have searched the more elaborate works for a definition or explanation, as to why it is that woman stoops to love—even if she loves not the man who dares offer this flower with all his heart; what intuition can it be, that thus often compels us to love despite our previous will, and infuses an essence which it could not do, were it not purely typical of passion. Oh! how often have I gazed upon each returning (early) morn, at this very one; and beholding the gradual, yet perceptible glorious development that had occurred, reflect—meditate and pray, that I might be practically taught to understand, why it was that by mere instinct—I too, with all lovers, feel that this is the growth of love—this the result despite the rude blasts that sweep the sea beach—of life—irregardless of the love or attention lavished upon other plants—this by a determined, calm, solitary power; possessing no allurements, vanity, or attraction, save its own desolation, springs forth and says, here am I, self-created, for no fostering portion of nature has ever lent me its aid, save the sands and rude winds, and I grow, bud, and, bloom gradually and luxuriantly from my own essence—passion, aye! passion!—Can ye defy or conquer me? try it not! for nature has been against me, rival flowers presented at first greater attractions, and thus commanded attention—none looked at me at the time of incipient birth—but now—where are they and where am I? mine is tri-

umphant from its calm, gradual development of determination and grandeur of growth. *I am Love—Love is Me!*"

Reginald handed the flower to Josey, and if we say, that Esther's heart beat tempestuously during his comparison of the flower with love, and even Salvator preserved for some time the silence that pervaded, how must the bosom of Josey have throbbed, when, scarcely had he taken time to recover his breath, he handed it to her. She received and holding it steadily before her gaze for some moments, gradually brought it in contact with her lips—hesitated—turned towards him, and seemed to ask, ought I to kiss thy lips and then it, or welcome it first and then greet its donor? The period of doubt was not a lengthened one, for said she:

"Reginald, I would be doing injustice, were I not to first kiss what has so much power, besides (archly turning her head) by so doing it may infuse some of its divine essence of might and love in Josey, does she lack either?"

The flower was kissed several times in succession, and would have been again and again repeated, had he not remarked: "Well, let me know, dear one, when my turn will come."

"Your turn, Reginald, here! here! don't be jealous of it! well! well!" and she bestowed unnumbered kisses (for Esther had taught her), that we might blush, while recording it, were it not, that they were given in so pure, chaste, and divine a manner that, had you been present—yes, had even you been an eye-witness, you would not have had any need to feel abashed.

Salvator expatiated upon his experience of this magnificent flower, and though Josey was anxious to accept the challenge to walk for an hour, as given by Reginald, yet Esther declining in consequence of "feeling tired," the two gentlemen concluded to go without them—they bid adieu, and left the two warm friends together and alone.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Physical Change of the American People.

What is to be the future destiny of the great race which inhabits the opposite shores of the Atlantic? Springing from the old English stock and engrafting on itself shoots from every European people, it is advancing with unprecedented rapidity to power and wealth. We ourselves are of the optimists; we cannot believe that Nature or the course of human events should recede, and that the American people should be other than what its institutions, its natural advantages, and the singular energy of its character, seem to promise. But there are not wanting prophets on the other side, and strange to say, they usually make their appearance among the Americans themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that North should depreciate South, and the descendant of Virginian Cavaliers affect to look with scorn upon the descendant of Massachusetts Puritans. But something more than this sectional rivalry has lately become the fashion. Indeed, our republican friends, who are in many respects only exaggerations of ourselves, are accustomed to mingle self-depreciation with boasting, after the most approved custom of the Old Country. Whether they believe what they say against themselves as much as what they say in their own praise, is another question: Now, within the last few years, there seems to have arisen a feeling that the American, physically, is not what he or she ought to be. Whether the doctors have seen the idea in motion, or whether Mr. Kingsley's works, and the example of the English public schools have had an effect on the trans-Atlantic mind, certain it is, that one cannot take up an American magazine or newspaper,

without finding a lamentation on the muscular degeneracy of the New World. Parents, and schoolmasters, and school-mistresses, are exhorted to take care of the youth of both sexes, who are growing up under their charge, and to see if they do not turn out mere intellectual prodigies without any bodily stamina. To believe these writers, the new race of Americans is a kind of artificial growth, in which all the substance and vigor which should go to make arms, legs, loins, cheek, teeth, and hair, have been concentrated in the brain, in the last century. Buffon and the naturalists of that time, started a theory, that since the animals found in the New World were of a smaller and weaker type than those of the Old therefore the European race of men must necessarily degenerate, and, after a century or two, be as far inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Spaniards, as the puma is to the Barbary lion. This speculation used to cause great anger among Americans of the old school, who after reciting their exploits against the English, were accustomed to explain that even their savages were the finest of all possible savages, and that no Asiatic or African tribe could possibly compare with the red men of the New World. But the reaction against this self-complacent estimate has recently been carried so far, that we should not be surprised to see some American naturalist resuscitating the old theory.

An extract which we make from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* gives a fair notion of the way in which Americans are accustomed to speak on this subject. From all sides are heard similar complaints of the neglect of exercise by all classes of the American population, and warnings that the physical structure of the people is deteriorating in consequence. There are, indeed, certain facts which are undeniable; but whether want of exercise be the cause of them or merely the effect, it is not easy to determine. Among the well-to-do classes it seems undoubted that the standard of health is not as high as in England. It is said that, among women especially, there is a far greater amount of general weakness than in European countries, and that those families of healthy girls which are to be found in England hardly have an existence in the New World. The men, too, are generally dyspeptic; though often tall, their limbs are not developed, the muscle of the arm and calf of the leg seem wanting, the cheeks are sunken and the cheek-bones high; both sexes are certainly very subject to baldness, and the early loss of the teeth is so common that we cannot wonder that American dentists take a high place in the profession. In the words of the Philadelphia paper: "The incipient man (we take an extreme case) is a thin, frail creature. His face is sharp and sallow, and has a bleared and bilious appearance. His back can be spanned with both hands, and there will be some hand to spare." And so the writer goes on to criticise the chest, arms, and legs of the younger American citizens. The ladies are equally hardly dealt with: Her waist is waspish and her foot is minute, but the chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a cold, and does no blooming without the aid of rouge." A lowering for some exaggeration of language, it may be said, however, that this picture of the younger inhabitants of the Atlantic cities has something of truth in it. The cause we do not pretend to discover. Probably the influences of climate are chiefly concerned. In some parts of the Union, the race is certainly very fine, though still marked by the same character, of leanness, and an absence of rounded outlines. The Kentuckian or Tennessean, however, is about the last man who could be charged with want of muscular power, of physical activity and vitality. It

would also seem that the European race undergoes a change directly it is transplanted into the New World. And in the course of a few generations it approaches the Indian type. It is certain that the cotemporaries of Washington looked far more like English people than the slim gentleman whom we meet, wandering over the continent at the present day. The old patriots would show this, if even it were not to be noticed in many old living Americans, who have much less of what is becoming the national cast of countenance than their sons and grandsons. It may be, then, that certain regions, like the Atlantic coast, or certain modes of life, do not suit the white man's constitution during this transition; and hence the general want of health and strength, the disinclination for bodily exercise, and the early loss of vigor, which it seems impossible to deny. The new generation may grow out of this constitutional weakness, or the evil may continue to sap the vitality of the race in certain portions of the Union.

American writers generally utter the same exhortations as we find in the Philadelphia journal. The athletic sports of the English are held up as an example, though with a kind of wonder that youths, and even grown men, should take such pleasure in leaping a fence, striking a leathern ball, or kicking an inflated bladder. Lately we believe that Cricket has been naturalized, in the States, with what success the future must determine. But it is certain that the Americans both young and old, are with difficulty led to take any muscular exercise. A carpenter or a gardener does his work because he is paid for it; but no one will use his arms and legs without a prospect of remuneration. Gentlemen will never walk if they can possibly drive, and when they have no particular object in going anywhere, they sit down and smoke. Boys, in the intervals of school hours, are far more likely to read a newspaper than to run and jump. The only sports, of an American are shooting and driving, both of which may be indulged in without any great fatigue.

We certainly think that if the manifest tendencies of climate are to be corrected, the rising generation should be accustomed to more active habits. Boys and girls should not be dressed up to within an inch of their lives from the age of ten or twelve, and taught that it is vulgar to soil their "pants" or compress their crinoline. Perhaps, in the dry air of America there may not be such absolute need of exercise as with us, but the effect of it in preserving health and imparting a manly character must be the same in all countries. If the spirit of our public schools could be transferred to the New World, we think the result would be to rear a race which would not neglect those "noble possessions" of which the Philadelphia critic speaks.—*London Times*.

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 PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors.
 No. 59 Front Street.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
 FINE OLD BRANDY
 WINE and GIN (in Bond)
 M. SUTAIN & CO'S CHAMPAGNE
 OLD CIDER BRANDY
 feb11-3m

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,
 Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered.
 feb25-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
 CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
 j4 31-tf

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,
 161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
 m6 3m **SAN FRANCISCO.**

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,
 Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.
 N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
 feb 12-G & V 3m

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
 In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,
 Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.
 Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.
 feb27

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,
 Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.
 Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,
 Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as SNOCHET.
 ap163m

GOOSE FAT.
LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of \$1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice.
 jan22-tf

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,
 At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.
 N. B. J. Goldsmith is the SNOCHET.
 feb12-G & V 4m

כשר

The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

S. LEVI,
 D. WOLF,
 Y. ABRAHAM,
 M. BECK.
 L. GOLDSMITH.

March 1st, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

M. GUERIN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR experience) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers. The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29-5m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
 Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore.
 feb12-61m

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rasette House.
 THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board. Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.
 feb12-3m **MRS. S. L. MOISE.**

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
 No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rasette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table.
 jeb3

Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered.
 19-feb G3m

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMAN'S

—{ COFFEESALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
 Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap
GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,
 WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited to give us a call, at an early day.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JEL- LIES, CREAMS etc. or Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received.

SAULMAN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING—

No. 128 Montgomery Street.

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions.
 j431-tf

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Importers of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
 No. 71 California street.

Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale market prices.
 ap9-3m

The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1858, (5612.)

To our Subscribers.

REMITTANCES.

If any remittances have been made, since May the first, from our country subscribers besides those noticed below, parties who have made them without finding them acknowledged, will oblige us by an early notice to their friends in this city, to be forwarded to no other place but to our office, where, besides other hours, we are daily to be found from 12 to 2, and from 8 till 11 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Lurch	Lancha Plana
" Hyman	Red Bluffs
R. Cora, Wurtzburgt.	B. Steinhard and
H. Radt	Todds Valley
M. Mandel	Gold Hill
B. Wertheimer	Yreka
G. Scheier	Benicia
N. Fish	Gr. Vally,
A. Mayer†	Sacramento
Rosenbaum & Van Allen†	& Stockton.
S. Levy†	
Ph. Schwartz†	Columbia.
Hochstadt	
Bernheim Bros.	Table Rock.
Sinzheimer	Union H. C.

We also notice that hence forward all moneys received will be acknowledged in these columns. And when any subscriber misses his name, he will oblige us to give an early notice.

†Those marked with a sword, reached this month.—[Co-Editor.]

TRAVELING AGENT FOR THE GLEANER.—Nathan Johnson Esq., Grand Lecturer of the Independent Order of Knighthood, in making a tour through the country, is authorized, till otherwise stated in these columns, to receive subscriptions for the *Gleaner*: his receipts will be acknowledged at our office.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—We desire to state to those subscribers in the city who are under the impression, they paid our former collector for the month's collection, recently asked for by our new agent, that they probably are in error, owing perhaps to the fact of Mr. Levy having deferred collecting for the month of March until about the middle of April.—[Co-Editor.]

Religious Instruction.

We would inform parents and guardians that our School for Religious Instruction, which circumstances compelled us to suspend during the holidays, will be resumed on the usual days and hours: namely, Saturdays and Sundays, at 10½ o'clock; Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock.

Our Children are invited to attend.
Rooms, 123 Clay-street, (Nos. 6 & 7.)

The Ten Tribes.

THE AFGHANS, THE DAGHISTANS, AND THE NESTORIANS.

[From Jenks' History of the Jews.]

Another recent traveller, Dr. Asahel Grant, a medical missionary in connection with the American Board of Foreign Missions, has published a volume for the purpose of showing that the Nestorian Christians of Koordistan* are the descendants of the Ten Tribes. The people in question are independent, and their warlike character is such, that their predatory neighbors are afraid to commit robberies upon them. Their liberty has been secured by their mountainous situation, which has defied the attacks of successive invaders. On account of their abhorrence of image-worship, auricular

* Koordistan, a province of Turkey in Asia. It comprehends the whole of the ancient Assyria, and is in general a fertile country. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent. Their language and dress are different from either the Persians or Turks.

confession, and the doctrine of purgatory, they have been called the Protestants of Asia. Their form of church government is Episcopal; but considerable coldness and formality prevail among them, in common with the other Eastern churches.

It is, according to Dr. Grant, unquestionable that the places to which the Ten Tribes were removed by the Assyrian kings, were in the immediate vicinity of the region occupied by the Nestorians; and, as there is no record of their removal in later times, it may be reasonably presumed that the descendants of the exiles still dwell there. The Nestorians universally believe themselves to be of Hebrew origin; while the Jews in their neighborhood, who entertain a rooted aversion to them, corroborate this statement, and accuse them of being apostates from the creed of their fathers. They do not know, however, under what circumstances their ancestors came into Koordistan; and this may be regarded as a fact, which somewhat militates against Dr. Grant's theory, for the removal of the Ten Tribes was a most remarkable circumstance, the remembrance of which was not likely to be lost, even in a very long course of tradition. He says, "on my showing some of their most intelligent scholars the account of the captivity of the Ten Tribes under the Assyrian kings, they have said at once, that this must have been the occasion of their removal from the land of their fathers." They have no written records in proof of their Israelitish extraction, but assign as a reason for this, that the universal prevalence of the tradition, renders any further evidence superfluous. In common, with their Jewish neighbors, they speak a dialect of the Syriac, which Dr. Grant ingeniously conjectures may have supplanted the Hebrew among the Ten Tribes, as the policy of their kings led them to have much more intercourse with Syria than Judah.

They still continue to bring sacrifices; but as may be expected, since their adoption of Christianity, they have no sin-offering. But they have peace-offerings, which they conceive still to be binding upon Christians; being presented for the purpose of returning thanks to God for past mercies or imploring new ones. They are in the habit of offering first-fruits to the Lord. Till within a recent period, they enforced the statute which requires that Sabbath-breakers should be put to death; and they still observe that sacred day with greater strictness than any of the Eastern Christians. They have in their churches a holy place, like that of the Jewish Temple, into which, as was the custom in the Tabernacle and the Temple of Jerusalem, only ecclesiastics are allowed to enter; and even they must do so as did the High-priest on the day of atonement into the Holy of Holies, fasting and free from ceremonial pollution. There is also in their churches a holy of holies, in which, instead of the golden arch which was kept during the existence of the first temple, the figure of the cross is kept, and which no one is permitted to approach.

The Nestorians have a remarkable Jewish physiognomy, which at first sight attracts the attention of strangers. Their names are also of Israelitish origin; but, though they claim to be the offspring of the ten tribes, they do not in general specify their lineal descent. The patriarch's family, however, claim a direct extraction from Naphtali, which Dr. Grant considers as having strong presumption in its favor, for none would have feigned connexion with one of the most obscure of the tribes of Israel. The nearest male

relative, is, as among the Hebrews, the avenger of blood, and the place of the cities of refuge is supplied by the churches, whither the homicide may flee for security, until the elders decide upon his case. Their are various other customs identical with those of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine.

Sensible Resolve, or Giving fifteen Years Time.

If the different denominations, instead of trying to disparage one another, would turn their thoughts upon themselves, they all, without exception, would find room for self-improvement and reformation; and they would act more according to the spirit of religion, by correcting their own views, than by holding to view the pretended weakness of other sects. As to ourselves, we, in our humble efforts, since we, eighteen months ago started our publication, always thought it more profitable to hold up to our Jewish reader the fair, practical virtues of the denominations round us, than disgusting them with the absurdities of certain creeds, and dogmas taught by them. But it seems that our colleagues of even enlightened denominations, and in organs that have broken through the thick mist with covers those churches which number their members by crowds of millions—a presumptive evidence of entertaining the gross minds of their devotees with gross errors—it seems that even those are ready to catch at every straw, and throw it, as if it were a beam, into the face of those who do not subscribe to their creed.

We read the following item in an ably managed organ of a liberal sect:—

"Powerful revivals are now in progress in the whole region round Bangor and other parts of the State. At one of the meetings Mr. Boas, a converted Jew, gave a very interesting account of his conversion. He had come to Boston to labor for a few weeks here. He stated that he had recently received a letter from England, giving an account of a meeting of Rabbis in that country to discuss the question whether Christ was the true Messiah. They had agreed, if the Messiah did not come in fifteen years, to accept Christ as the true Messiah."

Now we have nothing to say for or against Mr. Boas: we do not blame him for a change of religious opinion,—though we dare presume that he does not belong to the very few who have acumen and learning enough to discriminate the errors of both the system which he renounced, and that which he adopted—not do we accuse him of inconsistency for this change; for we know that it is only the very ordinary mind that will stubbornly adhere to inherited or adopted opinions, while Socrates and Plato, Aristotle and Bacon, an Abraham and Moses, a Samuel, Jesus, Mohamet, Wickliff, Huss, Luther and Zwingli must have changed their opinions, before they turned to be what they were. Nor do we take any notice about the letter, which states a patent untruth, no such meeting for such futile and trite a purpose as the determination about the advent of a Messiah, nor a meeting for any other purpose was convened, or is to be convened in England, or in any other land.

But we do wonder at the editor of a paper of note, who finds any space at all for Mr. Boas' absurdities and ignorance. For who are the rabbies to make the calculation? Those of the old school could not be so simple either to have waited eighteen centuries for such a calculation; or if such had been made before their age, not to refer to it. And if former calculations—as they did—proved failures,

they ought not to presume to be better calculators, and profit by the failures of their predecessors. Secondly, if these men were rabbis, they ought to have known the prohibition of their predecessors, almost amounting to a curse against those who try to calculate the advent of the messiah. The ancient say *אין משיח* קצין כחשבי של.

But if this pretended meeting was to be one held by modern rabbis, i. e. rabbis of a classical European education, and pure theological views, such, indeed, will never go to the task of seeking for messiahs; for they, with a number of Christian biblical critics, do not believe the expectation of a messiah, to be countenanced in the Bible at all. Some think the idea to have originated in the Mythology of India, to have been fostered in Persia, whence it entered into the mythological theology of a mystified Judaism. Others get over those texts in the portion of the Bible called the Old Testament, hitherto applied to a personal messiah, as do the Unitarians over others in the New Testament, which they think inadmissible into their theology. Did not even ancient Christianity split on the same rock? the church, not being able to combine all the presumed passages usually applied to a messiah in one person, had to invent a double advent, one in a state of humiliation, and another in a state of glory, of which Scripture knows nothing. Without indorsing or refuting this mode of proceeding, we merely state it is adopted by modern Jewish divines, as it is by the liberal Christian sects. See Channing Works, the admirable discourse on the text "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Thes. v: 21, particularly No. 4 of the same. Or see Dewey Discourses and Reviews, "The Unitarian Belief." And lastly we refer to the masterly Essay in the "Christian Register," (published at Boston) vol. xxxvii: No. 9, page 34, headed "Comparative Moral Influence &c.," signed N.

We would not have engrossed so much space to the subject, did we not repeatedly meet with passages intended to represent the Jew as walking in darkness, which indeed we are not. It is time that such prejudices against us be dispelled, and that the intelligent of other denominations learn, that it is not by listening to statement of "conversos," that they can learn the truth about us, but by the perusal of our literary productions.

The idea of the rabbis throwing themselves into the embraces of the church, if the Messiah should not appear till the expiration of fifteen years, is indeed unique: first, the short time; secondly, the absurdity and improbability of such a resolve—as if men could believe against conviction: and eighteen hundred years investigation and persecution have not narrowed the wide chasm by one inch.

INTEGRITY—is a great and commendable virtue.—A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire of persecution, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by obstinacy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth and not with the times—with right and not with might—his rule is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.

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China.

A private correspondent to the *Zeitung des Judenthums* states, that more than four hundred Jews were massacred by the mob at Shanghai, in consequence of which more than 400 women, old men, and children have been exposed to the most wretched misery. The editor of the *Z. d. J.* is promised the particulars, which, when they reach us, shall be given to our readers. The carnage appears to have been simultaneous with outbreak of hostilities between the celestials and the Anglo-French troops, during which the sympathies of the Jews were probably with the foreigners. The only difficulty is how to account for such a number of Jews at Shanghai. From all the reports which reached us from that singular country, we could not learn of any more than one or two commercial houses that existed in that city; but never did we hear of a body of Jews living there. There can be no mistake in the editor of the *Z. d. J.*, but the correspondent from Alexandria (Egypt) receiving the news from some dark channel in the current of which China and Shanghai may by mistake be placed, instead of the late massacre of the Jews of Herat, in Persia, which was connected with the vacation of the English army of that place. The coincidence of the number 400, the suffering of women, aged men, and children, and the English troops, ought to have struck the editor of the *Z. d. J.*

Childhood.

Is there in nature a more beautiful study than that of childhood? Even the most obdurate hearts, callous to every other tender impression, have been known to yield to the fascinations of an artless innocent child. What lovelier subject can employ the pencil of the painter? and what theme can be more charming for the pen of the poet? It is indeed a most interesting contemplation to view a creature just emerging from infancy, who, retaining all the innocence, purity, and cherub-like loveliness of that attractive age, is beginning to think, and reason, and act from the impulses of its own heart and judgment. It is even more pleasing to witness the expansion of intellect, the dawn of those virtues and energies which are to give a hue to its future life and character than it is to mark the development of those personal graces, which though they may excite our admiration, act not so powerfully upon the sympathies of the heart as the former. We look upon a fine child with the same feeling which we experience in viewing a rose-bud unsevered from its parent tree; we acknowledge it is beautiful, even now, yet still we look forward to a period of higher perfection, when all its graces shall be matured, and all its latent charms expanded.

Mrs. HOWARD.—The philanthropic Howard was blest with a wife of a similar congenial disposition. On settling his accounts one year, he found a balance in his favor, and proposed to his wife to spend the money on a visit to the metropolis for her gratification. "What a beautiful cottage for a poor family might be built with that money," was her benevolent reply. The hint was immediately taken, and the worthy couple enjoyed the greatest of all gratifications, the satisfaction of having done good for its own sake.

WORSHIP.—The true worship of God does not consist in words (as many think) but in deeds.

Notice to Israelites.

In conformity with a request of a committee appointed by the Synagogue Immanuel, I examined Mr. Jacobson in the laws required to be known by those who wish to practice as Schochtim, and found him familiar with the whole sphere of rules appertaining to exercise the function. And as his certificates from known authorities from abroad declare Mr. J., morally and religiously worthy of trust, I, under these circumstances, consider him a duly qualified Chochat.

JULIUS ECKMAN.

San Francisco, June 8, 5618 (1858.)

Notice to Israelites.

Having being requested by a committee appointed by the Synagogue Immanuel, to examine some Schochtim, I hereby testify that, on the 9th inst., Mr. Baruch Silverblatt presented himself before me for examination; and that he showed that he has studied the regulations appertaining to the office from the sources in the Talmud; he also evinced an acquaintance with the dinim (regulations) as far as they are prescribed for Schochtim. And as from recent certificates brought by Mr. S., from responsible persons of New York, it appears that he is, morally and religiously known to be worthy of being entrusted with the Shechitah, I, under these circumstances, though he is a stranger here, I do not hesitate to declare him a trustworthy and reliable Schochat.

JULIUS ECKMAN.

San Francisco, June 9, 5618 (1858.)

Divisibility.

This is a property possessed by all bodies; and means their capability to be separated into parts.

It was formerly a question among all philosophers whether matter was capable of being divided *ad infinitum*, or whether there was a limit beyond which matter could not be divided.—The question is incapable of direct solution, and, fortunately, science does not require that it should be known; but the extent to which subdivision has been carried in the arts is prodigious. In the gilding of buttons, fine grains of gold, which is applied as an amalgam with mercury, is allowed to the gross, so that the coating left must not be more than the 110,000th part of an inch in thickness.

A single grain of blue vitrol will give an azure tint to five gallons of water.—In this case the copper must be attenuated ten million times, and yet there is sufficient in each drop of water to give it color.

Odors are capable of still further diffusion; a single grain of musk has been known to scent a room for twenty years.

Animal matter likewise exhibits many instances of wonderful subdivision. The milt of a codfish, when it begins to putrify, has been estimated to contain a billion of perfect insects, so that thousands of these little lives could be lifted on the point of a needle. One of the infusorial animalcules found in duck weed is ten million times smaller than a hemp seed; and another, discovered in ditch water, appears in the field of a microscope a mere atom endowed with sentient life, and millions of them play, like sunbeams, in a single drop of liquid.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON THE VOICE.

—The influence of temper on tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness or ill nature will infallibly communicate a like quality to the voice. That there really exist amiable tones, is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is to many the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked that the low soft tones of gentle amiable beings, seldom fail to please.

A contented mind is an inestimable treasure.

To Our Children.

"He giveth food to all flesh; for his mercy endureth for ever. O! give thanks unto the God of heaven; for his mercy endureth for ever." Psalms cxxxvi: 25.

"For all things come from Thee, and of thy own have we given Thee." 1 Chr. xxix: 14.

"Trust in him at all times, O ye people! pour out your heart before Him: God is a refuge for us." Ibid. lxi: 1.

"But if from there thou wilt seek the Lord thy God, thou shalt find Him, if thou seek him with all thy heart and all thy soul." Deut. iv: 29.

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call upon Him while He is near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord and He will have mercy on him, and to our God, for He will pardon abundantly." Isa. lv: 6.

"But in my distress I called upon the Lord, and cried unto my God, and he heard my voice from his temple, and my cry came before Him, into his ears." Ps. xviii: 6.

ASSIST THE STRANGER.—In our code, the stranger is always recommended in connection with the widow and orphan.—We direct the attention of our readers to the subscription list which is circulating through the State, for the purpose of procuring to the wrecked Japanese a safe and convenient return to their country and to their homes. "Remember that thou wast a stranger in the Egypt."

FEE SEATS.—A public and organized movement has been commenced in England against the pew system in churches. A general committee has been organized, under the Presidency of the Hon. Colin Lindsay. In their manifesto they attribute the irreligious state of the great town populations, in part, to the pew system. Among their objects are: to promote the general adoption of Scriptural principles in the arrangement of churches; to obtain, by petitions to Parliament or otherwise, the appointment of committees in both houses, for inquiring into the fatal results of the pew system upon the religion of the people; also an enactment prohibiting the assignment of any parochial district to a new church, until it has been secured in perpetuity as a parish i. e., a wholly free and unappropriated church to the inhabitants of the parish.

HOUSES OF THE POETS.—The house in which Moore was born is now a wiskey shop; Barn's native cottage is now a public house. Shelley's house, at Great Marlow, a beer shop. The spot where Scott was born is occupied by a building used for a similar purpose; and even Coleridge's residence at Nether Stowey, the very house in which the poet composed his sweet "Ode to the Nightingale," is now an ordinary beer house! A house in which James Montgomery lived for forty years, at Sheffield, is a beer shop.

PROSPERITY is not without many fears and disasters, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. We see in needle-works and embroideries, it is more pleasing, to have a lively work upon a sad and solemn ground; judge therefore of the pleasure of the eye. Certainly virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

NEARLY all brave men have been of a finely organized and therefore nervous temperament. Julius Caesar was nervous, so was Bonaparte, so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery "That," he said, "is a brave man; he knows his danger and faces it."

A WOMAN is a good deal like a piece of ivory—the more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. A wife's love don't begin to show itself, in its full power till the Sheriff is after you.

HAPPINESS.—There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help.

CIGAR WAGER.—Yes! agreed I am to smoke four of the La Florentinas within the hour. They walked over to Kozminsky's, at Patten's Exchange, Sansome street, and we left just prior to the expiration of the hour, concluding that he had lost, not having finished smoking the third cigar. There is no end to these delicious cigars; one lasts the best part of the day.

The Private Boarding and Lodging House of Mrs. Stodole, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, offers excellent accommodation to those who may please to favor her with their custom.

Mrs. S. L. Moise is prepared to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with Board and Lodging, during the summer months, at Oakland.

At the Pioneer Jewelry Store of Mr. M. M. Lewis, established 1849, No. 183 Clay street, ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, &c. of every description, at reasonable prices.

Another new and large lot of Spring Dress Goods, English, French and American just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, by F. Henderson, Sacramento street near Front.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. BERNHEIM,
(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)

Wholesale Confectioner,

—AND—

IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 104 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery.

Inform his Customers and the Public at large, that he has opened this Establishment, where he has always on hand a large Stock of Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops, Lumps, Mottos, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Ju Jube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every variety of confectionery.—A thorough acquaintance with the business, by a practice of six years, renders him competent to guarantee his goods.

Please call No. 104 Clay street, San Francisco. Orders for the country punctually attended to. j18-11

STOVES! STOVES!

CHARLES BROWN,

Dealer in

STOVES, TIN WARE AND COOKING UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS,

No. 20 Kearny St.,

Between Post and Geary Sts.,

Metal Roofing and Tin and Sheet Iron work done to order. Jobbing of all kind promptly attended to. j18-3m

THE undersigned has this day associated with him Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, and will continue the wholesale WINE AND LIQUOR business at the OLD STAND, and under the old firm.

J. C. FRISH,

119 Clay street,

between Sansome and Battery.

J. G. Frish Thomas Taylor

I. G. FRISH,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES & LIQUORS.

No. 109 CLAY STREET.

Would respectfully call the attention of country dealers, messes, and families to his fine and well selected stock of the above articles at reasonable prices, and in lots to suit.

Always on hand

THE CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS,

HAMBURG KUEMMEL,

HAMBURG PUNCH-EXTRACT,

and a great variety of SYRUPS & CORDIALS.

j11-3m.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.
Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Doan—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Albion" Shootings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 78 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb12-G6m

LANG & SPORBERG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber
Foreign and Domestic Dry
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb1-G&V6m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G6m

K. LABATT, J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and
Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. E. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
Jan 22-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
No. 147 Sacramento-street.
Call and judge as to prices. Jan29-G & V2m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,
Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb20-G3m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.
Embroideries,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces,
HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods,
HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings,
HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c.,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c.,
HUGHES & WALLACE.
Cheap for Cash or approved
Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
Jan29-G&V3m

MRS. DANNENBERG'S
EMBROIDERY STORE,
164 Sacramento-street, near Kearny.
We would call the attention of the Ladies and the Public
to our Establishment and our own Manufactures of all
kinds of EMBROIDERY, comprising—
Infants' Cloaks, Capes, Skirts, Robes,
Dresses, Caps, Hoods, Lace Caps,
&c., &c., &c.,
in the greatest variety. Also, every description of Goods
for INFANTS' WEAR.
Embroidering Silk, Floss, Cotton, etc.,
etc., of Every Color and Quality, for
Needlework, always on hand.
N. B. Embroidering, Marking, Designing and Pinking
done to order at Mrs. Dannenberg's, 164 Sacramento-
street. ap16-8m

LESSER LESZYNSKY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
No. 88 Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
Is now offering his Stock at much less
than Original Cost, as the same must be
entirely closed by the 1st. of June 1858
Call and judge for yourself.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy
Goods, Yankee, Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&c., &c.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &c.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

R. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leides-
dorff Street, app-3m

CLOTHING, &c.
L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,
No. 71 Battery St bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PRASLOW & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
No. 92 California Street,
Receive by every steamer large assortments of every
description of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing.
Prompt attention paid to all orders. ap16-8m

CLOTHING, &c.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!
Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Va-
lises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer
and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the
same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire
Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in
the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco
prices. Jan29-G&V5m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!

WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento-street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
Call and judge for yourself.
ASHM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento-street.
mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNEY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)
Jan22-G4m **SAN FRANCISCO.**

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness,
durability and despatch. mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Cheapest Brands
OF
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y La Havana.
109 California Street.
Next door to Alsop & Co.

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,
AT HIS OLD STAND...
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the
Interior or Coast Trade. ap9-1f

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery
Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,

A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS OF German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVA A AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND
SMOKING TOBACCO!
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "No Plus Ultra."
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansom eet.
mar19-3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835—EMPOWERED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country
to meet losses.) \$150,000.
Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MURGROVE, Bart. Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
John Agis, Esq. F. B. Carr, Esq.
E. Huggins, Esq. C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. J. G. Hammach, Esq.
Robert Main, Esq. W. Scofield, M. P.
Manager. GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. James Harper, Esq.
Wm L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saurin, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap8 **W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.**

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1803. CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIV-
ed permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame
buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive
applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-
chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most
moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole
term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap8 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap8

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR.
... BY ...
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establish-
ment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 187 Commercial street.)
They have in store a full assortment of **FALL HATS,**
for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of
goods appertaining to this branch.
HATS made to order.
oct30-1m

L. WARSZAU,
Importer and Jobber in
HATS & CAPS.
49 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5-G&V4m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny. **SAN FRANCISCO.**
Our Stock contains always the latest European and
American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
jan30-3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions.
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by M.
Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
feb19-G3m **GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.**

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street.)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

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To those who
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for this State,
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We are now
both PLAIN AND
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DAGUE
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MR. HENRY
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Merchandise, an
Instruments, etc
Has constantly
of all description
monds and Jewe
goods, &c.

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, PRESIDENT.
T. M. JAMES, TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,

On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;

Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive
Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS

Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AND
Insure under our own Policies, held with the best
English Companies, viz.:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS

To all parts of the United States and Canada, and
through the "American and European Express and Ex-
change Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-
missions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend
promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all
the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern
Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.

To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern
Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

N. B. For the better security of ourselves and the
public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-
ritories, are furnished with "Commissions," or "Ap-
pointments," they are required to keep exposed to the
public view in their places of business.

OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS McLANE, General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendents.

feb 26-3m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA

ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched
with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND
Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received
large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of Y. Kel-
logg & Humbert and "K. Kellogg & Humbert" of San
Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp
for counterfeits, having tested their Assays thoroughly,
both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
New York, August, 1866.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-
types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

warded by the State Fair of 1866, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS.

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMEROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
unparalleled in the United States, of any size, from the
smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby disavow all Pictures taken on glass, in this
City or State, and called Amerotypes, as "bogus," and
a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the
genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
"SOFT PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,
taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of
Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb 20-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH, since his several years resi-
dence in this city, gained and secured the custom and
confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-
tion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his
ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses
in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, ren-
ders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good
likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to
surprise: loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
ly 10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.

\$25,000 TO LOAN.

H. MYERS.

In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street,
adjoining the Verandah.

Takes this method to inform his various customers that
he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of
Merchandise, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of
Instruments, etc.

Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges
of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Dia-
monds and Jewelry of all kinds. Pianos, Clothing, Instru-
ments, &c. feb 26 G3m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER.
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63
California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, }
ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, R. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
some streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,

Auctioneers.

Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos 61 and 63 Cali-
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Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,
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Messrs. J. & B. while gratefully acknowledging the
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increased continuance of patronage from their friends and
the public for the future. feb 26 G3m

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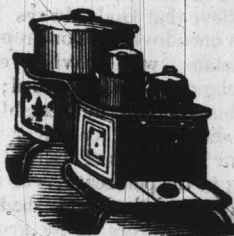
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Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision,
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best manner, at the lowest prices.

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UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FUR-
nisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps
constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Ro-
wood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.
Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or in-
ment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. HELEN WINGATE.

161 Sacramento street, south side.

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ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEAL
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,

AND

GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery

and Kearny-streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general com-
missions executed.

N. B. No business connect with Isaac S. Josephi.

jan 29-G & V3m

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IN

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

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H. M. LEWIS,

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(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

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Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY,

will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere,

as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house

in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, com-
prising some of the finest sets in California.

Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

may 28

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WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

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HAS a large and desirable assortment of

every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the

best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND

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Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between

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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing

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panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on

their being of the best quality, and selected with care;

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satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had

been selected under their own supervision. feb. 3-3m

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WATCH & JEWELRY MAKERS,

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No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE constantly on hand a large and

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In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

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silver waiters, silver caskets, silver cups,

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Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at
very low prices.

mar 6-3m

H. BIEN,

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Sil-
ver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spec-
tacles, &c., 309 Stockton-street, (Virginia Block,) San
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Having returned to the city, will re-
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SURGEON DENTIST.

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

Prices greatly reduced.

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Parties who wish to save their teeth
or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-
quested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor
of the Express Building, corner of Montgo-
mery and California streets. Dr. B. is pre-
pared to undertake any mechanical or medi-
cal operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are
extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to
order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card
may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the
dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens
of his work. jan 10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

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Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. San-
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DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Clay and Washington streets,

San Francisco.

Je 19-3 m

REMOVAL.

THE HEROISM OF RUTH.

BY E. E. S.

CHAPTER VI.

The hope of obtaining the beautiful and virtuous Ruth for his wife, so animated Boaz, that he took measures to have the business settled immediately. That day he appointed ten of the elders of Bethlehem, to meet him at the city gate. It was the hour when he knew the other kinsman of Elimelech would pass. He had but just saluted the elders, and taken his seat, when Hezron, the kinsman, passed. "Ho! turn aside, Hezron, and sit down here," cried Boaz. He obeyed the call, knowing some business was to be transacted, and entering the gate, seated himself in front of Boaz and the elders. The former addressed him thus, "Naomi, who has just returned from the country of Moab, intends selling a lot of land which belonged to her husband, our kinsman Elimelech. Thou art nearest of kin, and I thought thou wouldst like to purchase it, that it go not into a stranger's hand. If thou wilt redeem it, redeem it, if not, I, as next of kin to thee, will purchase it!" Hezron, after thanking Boaz, declared himself willing to buy the lot of Naomi. Boaz had hoped he would not, but now added, "with this land goes an incumbrance, if I may so call it—for with it thou must take Ruth, the Moabitess, as this land was inherited by her husband Mahlon, since dead; thou must take her to raise up an heir to Mahlon, to inherit this land according to our Jewish law."

"Nay, that I cannot do," said the kinsman, "lest I mar my own inheritance. I give thee my right as next of kin, for I cannot redeem it."

Boaz willingly agreed to take the land and Ruth. In fulfilment of the law used on such occasions, he plucked off the shoe of Hezron, in token he took from him the inheritance, and turning towards the elders and people gathered around, said with a loud voice, "All ye assembled here, are witnesses this day, that I have bought all that was Elimelech's and all Chilion's, and all Mahlon's, of the hand of Naomi; moreover, Ruth, the Moabitess, the widow of Mahlon have I purchased to be my wife, to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance, that the name of the dead be not cut off from among his brethren, and from the gate of his city. Ye are witnesses this day."

The elders and assembled people cried, "Yea, we are witnesses!"

When all were silent, one of the elders spoke in a solemn voice, "The Lord make the woman that is come into thy house, like Rachel and like Leah, which two did build the house of Israel; and do thou worthy in Ephratah, and be famous in Bethlehem; and let thy house be like the house of Pharez of the seed which the Lord shall give thee of this young woman!"

Then did the aged heart of Naomi rejoice! Once more she hoped to see her children around her, and the joy of her youth renewed.

Ruth was married, and lived a long and happy life with her husband and mother, for never was the aged Naomi forgotten, and all that wealth and affection could bestow, was lavished upon her.

The ardent wish of Naomi to behold a child of Ruth, and inheritor of Mahlon, was gratified, for a son was born to her. The neighbors of Naomi gathered around her to congratulate her. "Blessed be the Lord!" they said, "who hath not left thee this day without a kinsman, that his name may be famous in Israel. He shall be unto thee a restorer of thy life, and nourisher of thy old age; for thy daughter-in-law, who loveth thee, and who is better to thee than seven sons, hath borne him."

Naomi took the child and laid it on her bosom, and became nurse to it. Thus did the virtuous Ruth reap the reward of her heroic sacrifice of home and country to solace the declining years of her aged, poor, and desolate mother.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS and ornamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness. The tree which grows the tallest, and is most thickly clothed with leaves, is not the best bearer, but rather the contrary.

FROM THE ASMONEAN.

Antonio Joseph.

THE PORTUGUESE DRAMATIST.*

That the inquisition in Spain and Portugal has worried like a blood-thirsty tiger, not only amongst those who differed from, but amongst others even who were suspected of entertaining opinions opposed to those which the Church of Rome commands to be entertained—as if belief were under human control,—that the Jews have furnished the greatest number of victims to satiate its appetite, the richest prey to satisfy its avarice, and the purest and most virtuous females either to gratify the lust of the inquisitors, high dignitaries, confessors *et hoc genus omne*—or to be roasted alive—are facts too well authenticated to be urged. It is equally notorious that amongst the Jewish victims were men eminent enough in every branch of science and literature to inspire, with jealous fear, a body whose power could only be maintained by the promotion of falsehood and the fostering of the most brutal ignorance. The names of some of these men have been preserved, but many have passed through the fire of the Inquisition, from Earth to Heaven, whose names even are not known out of Spain or Portugal.

At the distance of about nine miles from Braza, is or was at least, some forty years since, situated the Abbey of St. Martin de Tibagens, considered the first and most richly endowed in the kingdom. To this establishment was, at the time I am now speaking of, attached a very large library, where are collected, the works of every Portuguese writer of note. The works of every author are accompanied by a short biographical sketch, with a dissertation or critique of Portuguese literature is limited to the Lusad of Camoens would not be a little surprised at the long array of names, and the great variety of literary and scientific productions to be found in that vast collection. Amongst the authors whose works are preserved with care, as being held in high esteem, were several Jews, who devoted their time and labor to the enlightenment of a people who acknowledged the debt of gratitude by sending them to the stake. Some of these, it is true, pretended to be Christians, and even wrote in defence of Christianity, bringing their thorough biblical and rabbinical knowledge, and their familiar acquaintance with the sacred language to bear (though lamely enough) on the subject; such were Antonio de Chayas, a capucin, friar, Joao de San Thomas, a Dominican, whose Logic was published at Rome, his Philosophy at Madrid, his Theology at Lyons, his explanation of the Christian Doctrine at Valencia, his Treatise on general confession at Lisbon. Francisco Ferreiro likewise a Dominican and preceptor to the Infante Don Antonio, and confessor of John III, King of Portugal, and who wrote a commentary on Isaiah, another on the book of Job, and a Hebrew Bible, and many others, amongst whom Antonio dos Reis deserves especial mention as the translator from the Italian into Portuguese of "The history and life of the Holy Virgin in the bosom of her mother, and the life of J. C. in the bosom of the Virgin."

Amongst those who distinguished themselves as Jurists was Antonio Hornem who occupied a Professor's chair in the University of Coimbra, where his MS. S. are yet preserved. He too was condemned to death, and accused of Judaism. His house at Coimbra (his birthplace) and of the Cathedral of which city he was a canon, was razed to the ground, whilst a monument was erected over the spot on which his name stands engraved with the superscription *Praeceptor infelix*. Nor must we omit to make mention of Freyre Mascarenhas, who had travelled all over the world, was master of all the European languages, was a member of every Academy in Portugal, has written the best works on the politics of his time, describing battles, sieges, earthquakes, assassinations, deaths and births of great personages, treatises, alliances, every one of which he had witnessed, in all of which he had acted an important part: "He saw all he describes, and has described all he has seen." Hewas the first who introduced

newspapers in Portugal in 1705. In short, scores, aye, hundred of names could be given of men who have rendered themselves illustrious by their writings, which, as already observed, are preserved in the Library at Braza, and who though professing Catholicism were Jews.

Amongst those whose names stand at the head of the list of dramatic writers, is the subject of the present memoir. Antonio Joseph. Not one has contributed more largely to the rich and varied store of Portuguese Literature, not one has enriched the Portuguese stage with a quarter the number of dramatic works, all of the highest merit: yet, this man so illustrious by his writings, so highly deserving of immortal fame by the heroism which he displayed at his death—this man, the representation of whose dreams, even at the present day fill many a bright eye with tears—this man so well remembered in Catholic Portugal, is, I believe, totally unknown even by name to his coreligionists in this or any other country, in either of the hemispheres. Little is known of his early life beyond the fact that having become a widower at the age of thirty, he began to write for the stage. At the age of thirty-five, he embraced the monastic life, and did so apparently spontaneously, and from inclination, in order to lull suspicion, and give the lie to the report of his leaning to Judaism to which not only several passages, but, in a measure, the tenor of his writings had given birth. He was admitted into priest's orders, and proceeded to Brazil. He returned to Portugal after an absence of eight years, and was shortly afterwards thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition. Twice he confessed the crime he was charged with, and escaped with but a slight punishment, and severe penance. Having relapsed the third time, he was condemned to be burnt to the stake, after having voluntarily confessed, that though all his life he had been convinced of the truth of Judaism, he did not actually embrace it till he had attained the age of forty-seven years, and then at this advanced age, he submitted to the rite of circumcision. When arraigned before the tribunal, he addressed the Inquisition, in the following words: "I confess a faith which you yourselves admit to have been given by God. He loved that religion, I believe that he loves it still, whilst you think that he loves it no longer, and because you think this, you condemn to the flames those who believe that God always loves now what he once loved. You reproach the Mahometans with having established their religion by the sword; you are right; but do you not establish yours by the stake? You endeavor to prove that your religion is of Divine origin, by pointing to the persecutions or the fall of the pagans, and the blood shed by martyrs as the sources of its growth; but now you assume the position of Diocletian, and you make us change places with you, you wish us to be Christians, and you will not be Christians yourselves. At least, be men, and treat us as if you had no religion at all to guide you, no revelation to enlighten you. If Heaven has so greatly loved and favored you as to show you the truth, you are indeed its favorite children; but does it become children in the possession of their father's inheritance, to hate those who have no share in that inheritance? It is characteristic of truth to triumph over the heart and the understanding, but to compel its admission by punishment, by the scaffold, by cruelty, is only asserting the impotence of truth. If in future ages, any one should be bold enough to assert that in the age in which we lived, the nations of Europe were enlightened—you will be cited to prove that they were barbarians."

* The following interesting article which we copy from "the Asmonean" will be read with interest by the intelligent reader. We particularly direct the attention of such to the address of the martyr to the tribunal. ED. GLEANER. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

THERE would be few enterprises of great labor or hazard undertaken, if we had not the power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them.

No country is increasing its naval strength so fast as France. It promises to be soon equal to that of England, while the army numbers 620,000.

BRING ME MY ARMOR.—The Police Commissioners of New York have under consideration the propriety of encasing the police in a coat of armor to protect them from dirks and pistols.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Congregation Emanu-El.

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation Emanu-El held April 11th, 1858, the following charges were preferred and entertained against Mr. M. Morgenthau, member of said Congregation:

"Having written to Dr. Greenebaum in Landau false allegations and slanderous language against the individual members of this Congregation, thereby tending to place the Congregation in a corrupt and dishonorable position."

At a Special Meeting held May 9th, the above charges were sustained, and M. Morgenthau was by a Resolution of said meeting found guilty of gross misconduct, upon which the following Resolution was carried by a vote of 56 ayes to 16 nays:

Resolved, That M. Morgenthau be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of a member, for the space of three months; and that these proceedings be published in the WEEKLY GLEANER for one month.

HENRY SELIGMAN,
LOUIS COHN,
A. WASSERMAN.

Committee.

B. HAGAN, Recording Secretary. my21-1a

A Card.

In justice to myself, I would say, the "gross misconduct," of which I was found guilty, and for which I have been suspended from my rights and privileges as a member of the Congregation Emanu-El, for the space of three months, was for writing a letter to Dr. Greenebaum of Landau, in August last, which did conscientiously, and confined the facts to truth. That out of about 150 members, of which 77 were present at the meeting, 56 were willing to find me guilty, does not in the least surprise me, the truth told is very naturally not agreeable to many of those who voted against me.

M. MORGENTHAU.
San Francisco, May 27, 1858. 1m*

Congregation Emanu-El.

Those desirous of co-operating in the formation of a choir for the Congregation Emanu-El, will please send their address to A. Gopman, 82 California street m14-2w

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. E.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the lodge are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARO, Secretary.



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Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
&c., &c.,
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